

ACCESSION NR: AP3001485

8/0079/63/033/005/1696/1696

AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Sokolov, B. A.; Kozienko, A. I.; Sultangareyev,
R. O.; Yermakova, L. T.

TITLE: High temperature condensation of fluorohydrosilanes with chlorobenzene

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 5, 1963, 1696

TOPIC TAG3: methylphenyldifluorosilane

ABSTRACT: Methyl difluorohydrosilane was condensed with chlorobenzene at 640 degrees to form methylphenyldifluorosilane.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Siberskogo otdeleniya akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Division, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec62

DATE ACQ: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

SULTANGAZIN, U. M.

Two Problems Concerning the Motion of a Variable Mass Point. p. 17⁴

TRANSACTIONS OF THE 2ND REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE ON MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS
(TRUDY VTOROY RESPUBLIKANSKOY KONFERENTSII PO MATEMATIKE I MEKHANIKE), 184
pages, published by the Publishing House of the AS KAZAKH SSR, ALMA-ATA, USSR, 1962

MARCHUK, G.I.; SULTANOV, U.M.

Convergence of the fractional step method for the equation of
radiation transport. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:66-69 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Marchuk).

L 24145-65 EWT(d) Pg-4/Ph-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AR5000989

S/0044/64/000/009/B107/B108

15
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika. Abs. 9B500

AUTHOR: Sultangazin, U. M.

TITLE: A method for solving systems of linear algebraic equations

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. soiskateley i aspirantov. M-vo vyssh. i sredn. spets. obrazovaniya KazSSR, v. 1, no 1, 1963, 96-103

TOPIC TAGS: linear algebraic equation system, rectangular matrix, diagonal matrix, successive solution, matrix reversal, inverse operation

TRANSLATION: Let the following system of equations be given:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $a_{11} \neq 0$. Let us assume that $\hat{a}_{11}^{(1)} = -\frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}}, i=1 \dots n$, and eliminate the

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 ACCESSION NR: AR5000989

formally unknown x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n from the first equation of system (1). For this purpose, having multiplied the first column by $b_{12}^{(1)}$, add to the second, multiply the first column by $b_{13}^{(1)}$, add to 3rd, etc. The transformed system has the form:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}^{(1)} x_1^{(1)} &= b_1, \\ a_{11}^{(1)} x_1^{(1)} + a_{21}^{(1)} x_2^{(1)} + \dots + a_{n1}^{(1)} x_n^{(1)} &= b_1, \quad (2) \\ \dots &\dots \\ a_{11}^{(1)} x_1^{(1)} + a_{21}^{(1)} x_2^{(1)} + \dots + a_{n1}^{(1)} x_n^{(1)} &= b_1. \end{aligned}$$

The derived substitution of unknowns in the matrix set-up has the form: $\mathbf{x} = B^{(1)} \mathbf{x}^{(1)}$, while the system (2) itself has the form: $A B^{(1)} \mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \mathbf{b}$. The matrix $B^{(1)}$ is defined by the expression (3). Considering $a_{22}^{(1)} = 0$ and assuming $b_{21}^{(1)} = -a_{21}^{(1)}/a_{11}^{(1)}$, we eliminate in an analogous manner the unknown $x_1^{(1)}, x_3^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(1)}$ from the second equation of the system (2), etc. Continuing this process n times, we shall arrive at a system with a diagonal matrix

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$$AB^{(1)} \dots B^{(n)} x^{(n)} = b,$$

while at the j -th step the vectors $x^{(j-1)}$ and $x^{(j)}$ are linked by the relation
 $x^{(j-1)} = B^{(j)} x^{(j)}$ and the matrix $B^{(j)}$ has the form

$$B^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

Let $D = AB^{(1)} \dots B^{(n-1)}$. Finding D is not difficult, since the matrix $(AB^{(1)}) \dots B^{(n-1)}$ is diagonal. The inverse operation of this method consists in successive finding of the vectors $b^{(1)} = D b, b^{(2)} = B^{(n)} b^{(1)}, b^{(3)} = B^{(n-1)} b^{(2)}, \dots, b^{(n+1)} = -B^{(1)} b^{(n)}$. (4)

the i -th coordinate of the $(n+2-i)$ vector gives the required value of the unknown
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ACCESSION NR: AR5000989

x_1 of the starter system (1). Owing to the structural simplicity of the matrix $B^{(j)}$ the inverse operation is not difficult. Besides, the operative uniformity of (4) facilitates programming on the EVM, which gives the inverse operation an added advantage over the Gauss method. The scheme of calculations required for the given method with continuous control is presented, calling for $1/2(n^3 + 4n^2 - 4n + 1)$ multiplication and division operations (i.e. considerably less than with the Jordan method). The method is particularly suitable for the solution of a system with several right parts. The matrix A may also be reversed as follows:

$$C = A^{-1} = B^{(1)} B^{(2)} \dots B^{(n)} D.$$

A Yanovskiy

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 4/4

1. 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958.

2. Solving splitting problem by solving the kinetic transfer equation.
Soviet. AN MDR. 1955: 1956-1958. Aug '55.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Application results of nuclear physics studies by AN USSR. 2. Chlen-
bers of Soviet AN USSR (for Marshak).

5 16111-65 ENT(d)/ENT(l) IJP(c)

ACC N# AF5025112

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/65/005/005/0852/0863

AUTHOR: Marchuk, G. I. (Novosibirsk); Sultangazin, U. M. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of the decomposition method to radiation transfer equations

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 5,
no. 5, 1965, 852-863

TOPIC TAGS: kinetic equation, radiation, integral operator, differential operator

ABSTRACT: The recent literature contains many works devoted to the algorithm of solutions of radiation-transfer equations. In the main the method of interaction schemes and the method of spherical harmonics are used. However, both of these methods have shortcomings. In many cases the former yields a very slow convergence and the latter obvious complications when the number of Fourier coefficients involved is large. In dealing with the problem of radiation transfer equations, it was found advisable to formulate the algorithm of decomposition of the integro-differential operator involved in the problem in terms of the simplest

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UDC: 517.9:533.9

L 16111-66

ACC NR: AF5025112

integral and differential operators. The method described by G. I. Marchuk and N. N. Yammenko (Solution of multidimensional kinetic equations by the decomposition method, Dokl. AN SSSR, 1964, 157, No. 6, 1291-1292) was very effective for the case of one-dimensional problems of the transfer theory. It yielded fast convergence. A detailed study was given of a simple case of the problems involved in transfer theory, namely the problem of isotropic dispersion of radiation in a plane-parallel medium. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 25Dec64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

*not
Card 2/2*

REF ID: A66161
ACC NR: AP6022426

SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/66/000/001/0031/0039

47
BAUTHOR: Sultangazin, U. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the solution of the kinetic radiation transfer equation by the decomposition method

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 31-39

TOPIC TAGS: kinetic theory, approximation method, partial differential equation, RADIATION

ABSTRACT: Several algorithms are described for the mechanical solution of problems on radiation transfer in plane-parallel and spherical-symmetrical regions by the decomposition method. The first equation considered is

$$\mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \mu} + \sigma \varphi = \frac{e_s}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \varphi d\mu + f \quad (1)$$

with boundary conditions

$$\varphi(0, \mu) = \xi(\mu) \text{ where } \mu > 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\varphi(H, \mu) = \eta(\mu) \text{ where } \mu < 0. \quad (3)$$

The second is

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L 43659-66

ACC NR: AP6022426

$$\mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1-\mu^2}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \mu} + c\varphi = \frac{c_r}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \varphi d\mu + f$$

with the condition

$$\varphi(R, \mu) = C(\mu) \quad -1 < \mu < 0.$$

The difference equations for their solutions are adduced and the iterative process described prior to the presentation of the algorithm for the first solution in machine language. Two numerical examples are given. Orig. art. has: 36 formulas, 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

LJ
Card 2/2

SULTANKHODZHAYEV, A. N., Cand Geo-Mineral Sci -- (diss) "Hydro-
geological Zonditions of the ^{lower of the middle course} ~~middle current~~ basin of the Kara-
kingir River in Central Kazakhstan." Tashkent, Pub House of
Acad Sci UzSSR, 1957. 24 pp. (Mos State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov, Inst Geol Acad Sci UzbekSSR), 150 copies. (KL, 9-58,
115)

SULTANKHODZHAYEV, A.N.

Water content of rocks in the middle Karakingir Basin. Izv. AN Uz.
SSR. Ser. geol. no.2:49-58 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Karakingir Valley--Water, Underground)

SULTANKHODZHAYEV, A. N.; SABIROV, K. A.; KURBANOV, S. Ya.

Water potential of Pre-Cambrian and Paleozoic formations in the
Fergana artesian basin. Uzb. geol. zhur. 6 no. 5:40-54 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut hidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii AN Uzbekskoy
SSR.

(Fergana—Water, Underground)

MAVLYANOV, G.A.; KENESARIN, N.A.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.; EDER, B.A.; SULTANKHOD-ZHAYEV, A.N.; KHASANOV, A.S.; RAKHMATULLINA, R.Sh.

Oktavii Konstantinovich Lange; on his 80th birthday and the 55th anniversary of his scientific and teaching activities. Uzb.geol.zhur. 7 no. 2:5-8 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KENESARIN, N.A.; SULTANKHODZHAYEV, A.N.

Division and classification of the artesian basins of Central Asia.
Uzb.geol.zhur. 7 no.2:20-28 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii AN UzSSR.

MAVLYANOV, G.A., akademik, otd. red.; KENESARIN, N.A., zam. otd. red.; KRYLOV, M.M., prof., zam. otd. red.; GRAFUROV, V.G., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; KHASANOV, A.S., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; KHODZHAYEV, N.N., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; IVANOVA, M.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; ISLAMOV, A.I., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; SULTAN-KHODZHAYEV, A.N., red.; ASTAKHOV, A.N., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Conditions in Uzbekistan from the point of view of hydrogeology and engineering geology] Gidrogeologicheskie i inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Vol. 1. 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Tashkent. Institut hidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii. 2. AN Uzb.SSR (for Mavlyanov).
3. Chlen-korrespondent AN Uzb.SSR (for Kenesarin).

(Uzbekistan--Water, Underground)
(Uzbekistan--Engineering geology)

MAVLYANOV, G.A., akademik, prof., otv. red.; KENESARIN, N.A.,
prof., zam. otv. red.; LANGE, O.K., prof., red.;
TULYAGANOV, Kh.T., inzh.-gidr., red.; ASHEMATOV,
S.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; GAFUROV, V.G.,
kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; MIRZAYEV, S.Sh., kand.
geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SULTANKHODZHAYEV, A.N., red.;
KHODZHIBAYEV, N.N., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.;
KHASANOV, A.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.

[Effect of irrigation on the secondary salinization of
soils, the chemical composition, and regime of ground
waters; Tashkent International Hydrogeological Symposium,
August 6-12, 1962] Vliyanie oрошения на вторичное за-
соление, химический состав и режим подземных вод;
Tashkentskii mezhdunarodnyi gidrogeologicheskii simpozium
6-12 avgusta 1962 goda. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 297 p.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. International Symposium on the Influence of Irrigation
on Secondary Salinization, Chemical Composition, and
Ground Water Regime, Tashkent, 1962. 2. AN Uzbekskoy SSR
(for Mavlyanov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN Uzbekskoy SSR
(for Kenesarin).

— 1 —

1931, p. 11. "Work later on the reapplication of vascular
endothelial growth factor." The "initial" (the last) by Laiel
et al. (1997) was also cited in the same paper. Tach-
kent, 1996.
(Preparation applied to Caudate in medieval medicine).

2. *Leptinotarsa lateralis*, sp. n.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653910010-5"

SULTANKHODZHAYEVA, Z.

Biology and significance of the summer chafer (*Amphimallon solstitiale* L.). Vop. biol. i kraev. med. no.4:252-254
'63. (MIRA 17:2)

SULTANOV, Kh.P.; BAKHMET'EV, N.Ye.; YASIN, E.M.

Reducing pipeline height stresses. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod.
no. 815-9 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefti
i nefteproduktov.

RASHCHEPKIN, K. Ye.; SULTANMURATOV, Kh. F.; TIMERBAYEV, N. Sh.; RAMEYEV,
M. K.

Investigating the operation of the vertical screw pumps of the
UIM-14 machine for applying protective coatings. Transp i khran
(MIRA 17:5)
nefti no. 11:6-11 '63.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu
nefti i nefteproduktov.

REREVIN, V.L.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; TIMIRBAYEV, N.Sh.; YASIN, E.M.;
SULTANMURATOV, Kh.F.; GUMEROV, A.G., ZAKHAROV, I.Ya.

Experimental study of tension state of a pipeline during
capital repair. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.10:
89-91 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

SULTANOV, A.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use.
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, № 34730

Author : Mukhanova, V.; Sultanov, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Enriching of Cotton Plants with Organic Minerals.

Orig Pub : Khlopkovidstvo, 1957, No 5, 16-18

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

83

SULTANOV, A.A.

Hemangioendothelioma of the stomach. Sov. med. 18 no.7:40-41
J1 '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya gorodskoy bol'nitsy No 5 Baku
(glavnyy vrach B.S.Nazarov)
(STOMACH, neoplasma
*hemangioendothelioma, surg.)
(HEMANGIOENDOTHELIOMA
*stomach, surg.)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Methods and the Technique of Investigation.

S-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 45470

Author : Sultanov, A. A.

Inst : Dagestan Institute of Agriculture

Title : New Preservative Compounds for Anatomical Specimens

Orig Pub: Tr. Dagestansk., s.-Kh. in-ta, 1956, 8, 186

Abstract: In place of formalin substitutes, two inexpensive compounds of preservatives, for the fixation and storage of different anatomical and zoological specimens, are offered: (1) 950 ml. of a 1% solution of ammonium alum, 50 ml. of glycerin, 0.22 g. of salicylic acid. The specimens, treated with this compound, should be kept in hermetically sealed vessels; (2) 850 ml. of ammonium alum, 50 ml. of

Card 1/2

SUKHAREV, V.I., prof.; ETINGIN, B.Z.; ZASTENKER, F.S.; IOFINA,
C.S.; BOGDANOVICH, L.I.; KRYLOV, N.P.; SULTANOV, A.A.;
SPERANSKIY, A.P.; red.

[Physical therapy, massage and exercise therapy] Fizio-
terapiia, massazh i lechebnaia fizkul'tura. Moskva, Me-
ditsina, 1965. 298 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kabinetom lechebnoy fizkul'tury Azerbayd-
zhanskogo instituta Kurortologii i fizioterapii (for
Sultanov). 2. Zaveduyushchaya kabinetom lechebnoy fizkul'-
tury Moskovskoy gorskoy bol'niitsy No.40 (for Iofina).

SULTANOV, A.A.

Exercise therapy in hypertension. Sbor. trud. Azerb. nauch.-
issl. inst. kur. i fiz. metod. lech. no.9:155-163 '63.
(MIRA 18:8)

The conjugation of granulometric, mineralogical, and chemical composition of rocks of the near-Kara lowland productive formation. L. V. Pustovarov and A. V. Suttorov. *Camp. reed. akad. i u. U.R.S.S.* 82, 257-3 (1964).

On the basis of extensive analytical data, correlation is established between the granulometric compn. of the rocks, their heavy mineral content, their HCl (10°)-sol. components, and geographic distribution. The conclusions drawn are based on 232 granulometric analyses, 263 analyses of heavy mineral fractions isolated from the alevrite fraction 0.1-0.01 mm., and 28 chem. analyses of HCl extract. The ratio of heavy minerals to sol. components varied regularly with the change in granulometric compn. From NW to SE appear, in the order given, chlorite rocks, sand and sandy loams, alevrites and loams, and argillaceous rocks. These rocks are apparently genetically related and represent a continuous series of mech.-differentiation products, with the assoc. chem. selection of clastic minerals. The content of biotite, zircon, tourmaline, garnet, and muscovite increases in the direction of the fine-grained rocks. Limonite and weathered minerals show the same trend. Of opposite trend are augite, hornblende, ilmenite, and magnetite. Al_2O_3 is at a max. content where arenaceous and sandy loams are predominant; $FesO_4$ predominates where alevrite and loamy rocks and $CaCO_3$ is at a max. where clays are at a max.

First Gerl. in I.M. Galkin, AS Azer SSR

ASD-36A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653910010-5"

22

CA.

Concentration of hydrogen ions of water extracts from structures of petroleum-bearing sites. A. D. Sultanov
Doklady Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R. 3, No. 1, p. 6
(1947). Depth of pH of aq. exts. from petroleum-bearing masses of Kirmakinsk Valley gave values of 7.0-7.5 in the lower reaches of the deposits; values of 8.3 are found in the higher-lying horizons, and the highest levels give low pH readings, about 6.0. Generally low pH accompanies low content of minerals such as $MgCO_3$. High pH follows a low content of fine sand particles; high gypsum content lowers pH.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Geol. na. Gabtum, AS Age. SSR

Clay-bearing nodules ("kutuny") in the productive oil layer. A. D. Sultanyan. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 60, 1021, No. 4 (1958). In the productive oil bearing layers of the Apsheron peninsula of Azerbaijan, so-called "kutuny" are found, i.e. oblong flat cylindrical or egg shaped or more spherical lumps of a clavish material of a few mm. to 10-30 cm. in diam. These aggregates are important for the geology of the oil bearing layers since D. V. Golub'yanikov described them as being evidence for the continental origin of the productive sediments. A detailed granulometric and lithological analysis of the mineral ingredients of the kutuny is given. They are typical fragmentary sediments characterized by a surprisingly low quartz content, which is in contrast with the about 20% of quartz in the productive layers. This fact excludes the formation of the kutuny from the productive layers themselves. A near relation, however, is evident to the sedimentary rocks of the extreme South Eastern ends of the Caucasus Mts. which underly the productive horizons.

W. Eitel

110-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SULTANOV, A. D.

PA-37T38

USER/Geological Prospecting
Petroleum
Clay

May 1948

"On Clay 'Katuna' in Productive Strata," A.D.
Sultanzov, Inst. of Geol. Ineni I.M. Gubkins, Acad
Sci., Azerbaijan SSR, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR, Nov Ser" Vol IX, No 6

Data obtained during studies conducted on the so-called 'Katun,' clays found in some parts of the productive crude oil strata of Aphaeron. At one time these 'Katuna' clays were used as proof of the continental origin of the deposits of the

6TR28

USER/Geological Prospecting (Contd) May 1948

productive layers. Submitted by Academician S.I.
Kirov 25 Mar 1948.

6TR28

AM 1-47, A. -.

"Lithology of Sands and Sandstones of the Productive Layer of Azerbaijan," Sov. J. Geol., No. 11, pp. 57-65 (Azerbaijani resume) 1953

According to granulometric composition, the sands and sandstones are very close to each other. They all possess good sorting property (especially the rocks of the Asheron Peninsula). The author presents tables of the granulometric and chemical compositions of the rocks. All the sandstones are polymictic. According to the composition of the cement, they are divided into groups: (1) sandstones with limestone-clay cement, to which belong most of the sandy layers of Babazanov, Kharama, and Gecflay; and (2) sandstones with limestone cements of the Asheron Peninsula, Alekma, Giury anchay, etc. Cementation type in most cases is composite, and only in rare cases is the contact or basal type encountered. Mineralogical composition of the heavy fraction of the sandstones varies within wide limits. (Sov. Geol., No. 4, 1955)

Sov. Geol., 7 Oct 55

SULTANOV, A. D.

"On the Lithology of Siltstones of the Productive Series of Azerbaijan,"
Mokl. AN Azerb. SSR, Vol 9, No 12, pp 719-723, 1953 (Azerbaijani resume)

The author divides the siltstone of this particular series into three groups according to granulometric, chemical, and mineralogical composition. He presents a table which shows the average contents of the components in percentages for 13 regions. The average content of CaCO_3 varies from 7.8 to 20.7%; MgCO_3 from 2.2 to 7.5%; and insoluble residue varies from 63.3 to 79.0%. (RZhGeol, No 2, 1955)

SO: Sum, No 606, 5 Aug 55

SULTANOV, A. D.

Status of the Study of the Problem Regarding the Sedimentary Rocks and Related Useful Minerals of Azerbaijan and Future Tasks in This Field

The author notes that the rocks of the productive layer of under-water portions, Neogene and Paleogene deposits of oil bearing regions, rocks of the mesoic, alluvia of river, and quaternary deposits of Azerbaijan have been studied insufficiently relative to their lithology and petrography. He concludes that a study of these formations represents the next task to be undertaken. (RZhGeol, No. 5, 1955) Tr. Azerba. un-ta, No. 2, 1954, 5-18.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

SULTANOV, A.D.

Lithology of the Cheildag (Kobystan) productive stratum. Trudy
Inst.geol.AN Azerb.SSR 15:191-206 '54. (MLRA 9:1)

(Cheildac--Geology,Stratigraphic) (Cheildac--Petroleum geology)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653910010-5

SULTANOV, A.D.; SEIDOV, A.G.

"Minerals in sedimentary rocks" by I.A.Preobrazhenskii and S.G.
Sarkisian. Reviewed by A.D.Sultanov and A.G.Seidov. Izv.AN Azerb,
SSR no.10:167-169 O '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653910010-5"

SULTANOV, A.D.

Analysis and correlation of deposits with the aid of physicochemical
indexes. Uch. zap. AGU no.12:43-53 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653910010-5

GEO

Lithology of chalk deposits in the southeastern depression
of the Caucasus Mountains A. N. Sultanyev Dzhidzdy

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653910010-5"

15-57-7-9791
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 154 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sultanov, A. D., Tamrazyan, G. P.

TITLE: Lithological and Stratigraphical Basis for Rhythmic
Formation of Productive Stratum in the Apsheron
Petroleum Region (O litologo-stratigrahicheskem
obosnovanii ritmicheskogo stroyeniya produktivnoy
tolshchi Apsheronskoy neftenosnoy oblasti --In
Azerbaydzhan)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN AzSSR, 1956, Vol 12, Nr 9, pp 643-649

ABSTRACT: The author considers the physical aspects of rhythms
in the productive stratum of Azerbaydzhan.

Card 1/1

SULTANOV, A.D.

Lithology of the Utal'ga pay formation in Kebystan. Trudy Inst. geol.
AN Azerb. SSR 17:212-233 '56. (MIRA 10:4)
(Kebystan--geology, Stratigraphic)

ALIYEV, M.M., otvetstvennyy red.; KASHKAY, M.A., otvetstvennyy red.;
SULTANOV, A.D., otvetstvennyy red.; TIL'MAN, A.L., red.izd-va;
PEVZNER, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Geology of Azerbaijan; nonmetallic mineral deposits] Geologiya
Azerbaidzhana; nerudnye poleznye iskopaemye. Baku, 1957. 557 p.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Azerbaidzhanskoy SSR, Baku. Institut geologii.
(Azerbaijan--Mineralogy)

3(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2088

Sultanov, Azal' Dzhafarovich

Litologiya produktivnoy tolshchi Apsheronskogo poluostrova (Lithology of the Productive Series of the Apsheron Peninsula) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 140 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Azerbaydzhanskaya neftyanaya ekspeditsiya. Trudy, vyp.2) Errata slip inserted. 1,300 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. and Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.

Resp. Ed.: L.V. Pustovalov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina.

PURPOSE: This book is for petrologists, geologists and persons interested or engaged in petroleum surveying.

COVERAGE: This book is second in a series under the general title

Card 1/4

Lithology of the Productive Series (Cont.)

SOV/2088

"Studies of the Azerbaydzhhan Petroleum Expedition" and gives objective data on the lithological and petrographic characteristics of the productive series of the Apsheron Peninsula. The granulometric, chemical and mineral composition of Apsheron rocks were studied and the pH values of their water contents were determined. Mechanical analysis of 813 samples was carried out: 255 from Kirmakinskaya Valley, 316 from Yasamal'skaya Valley, 176 from the area of Dzhorat, and 67 from Fat'mai. Analysis was based on a modified Sabanin method after treating samples with 10% sodium chloride solution. The mineralogical composition of 713 samples from both light and heavy fractions of rock was determined: 197 samples from Kirmanskaya Valley, 278 from Yasamal'skaya Valley, 181 from Dzhorat, and 57 from Fat'mai. Rocks soluble in hydrochloric acid were subjected to chemical analysis for aluminum-, iron-, calcium- and magnesium-oxide and sulfate content. Also, losses during calcination and the amounts of insoluble residue and hygroscopic water were determined. Results of the analyses were expressed in terms of weight with drying at 105°. Calcium and magnesium oxides were computed in carbonate units. The pH values of water extracted from rock samples was determined both colorimetrically and potentiometrically. Conditions for the accumulation of the series and the scheme of its breakdown are

Card 2/4

Lithology of the Productive Series (Cont.)

SOV/2088

based on these pH values. The work was carried out with the assistance of G.Z. Atanesyan, A.S. Kornilova, G.V. Kerskaya, B.M. Ravina, S.A. Menzeleyeva, and M.K. Papkova of the Lithological Laboratory of the Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhani SSR. Chemical analyses were performed by Candidates of Chemical Sciences G.F. Shakhtakhtinskiy and I.L. Bagbanly, F.I. Vekilova, and by A.V. Korneshova, V.Kh. Mamdekhany and L.I. Rozental', junior research workers. Determination of minerals was made by Candidate of Geological and Mineral Sciences I.S. Mustafayev. There are 90 references, all Soviet.

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Ch. I. Sections of the Productive Series of Kirmakinskaya and Yasamal'skaya Valleys Kalinskaya Suite (KAS)	7 8
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SULTANOV, A.D.

Lithology of the Albian and Cenomanian stages in the Alty-Agach
area (southeastern Caucasus). Izv. AN Azerb. SSR, geol.-geog.
nauk no.1:79-88 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Alty-Agach region--Rocks, Sedimentary)

SULTANOV, A.D.

Relationships in the distribution and composition of sedimentary rocks as illustrated by the productive formation in Azerbaijan.
Uch. zap. AGU. Geol.-geog. ser. no.2:27-29 '59. (MIRA 14:6)
(Azerbaijan—Rocks, Sedimentary)

GORIN, V.A.; SULTANOV, A.D.

Mechanism of the formation and composition of breccia of petroleum
volcanic necks in the producing formation of the Apsheron Peninsula.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.4:13-25 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Necks (Geology))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653910010-5

SULTANOV, A.D.; ABDULLAYEV, G.K.

Lithology and reservoir properties of rocks in the upper part of
producing formation in the Kura Lowland. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.
Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.6:79-89 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Kura Lowland--Oil sands)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653910010-5"

SULTANOV, A.D.; AGABEKOV, M.G.

Eruption of the mud volcano on Makarov's ridge. Dokl.AN
Azerb.SSR 15 no.2:143-147 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR.
(Baku archipelago--Mud volcanoes)

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Some features of cyclic sediment accumulation during the formation
of a producing stratum in the Apsheron Peninsula. Dokl. AN Azerb.
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1. Institut geologii im. akademika I.M.Gubkina.
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SULTANOV, A.D.; KASHKAY, M.-A., akademik, otd.red.; DOLGOV, V.I..
red.izd-va

[Lithology of Cretaceous sediments in the southeastern part of
the Greater Caucasus] Litologiya melovykh otlozhenii iugo-
vostochnoi chasti Bol'shogo Kavkaza. Baku, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1960. 210 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Kashkay).
(Caucasus—Geology, Stratigraphic)

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regime. Izv. AN. Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.2:59-68 '60.
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SULTANOV, A.D.; TAMRAZYAN, G.P.

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71-76 '60.
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SULTANOV, A. D.; ABDULLAYEV, G.K.

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SULTANOV, A.D.; ISMAYLOV, K.I.; TAIROV, Ch.A.

Division of the upper Cretaceous in the Dibrar flysch zone.
Sov.gool. 3 no.5:88-96 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologii im. akad.I.M.Gubkina; AN Azerb.SSR i
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dobyche nefti.
(Dibar region (Caucasus)--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SKURKOV, ...B.

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Azerbaijan preceding formation. Sov. geol. 3 no. 12:44-51 D '60.
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1. Geologicheskiy institut MIA-SR.
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AGABEKOV, M.G.; SULTANOV, A.D., akademik

Volcano in the middle of the sea. Priroda no.6:115-116
Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, Baku.
2. Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Sultanov)
(Baku archipelago--Mud volcanoes)

SULTANOV, A.D.; TAMRAZYAN, G.P.

The Eurasian zone of oil and gas reservoirs. Dokl. Akad. Nauk Azerb.
SSR 16 no. 6:559-563 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Petroleum) (Gas, Natural)

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"Study of sedimentary rocks" by G. I. Teodorovich. Reviewed by
A. D. Sultanov and others. *Mn. AN SSSR. Ser. geol.* 25 no. 2:109-111
F '60. (*MIRA* 13:10)

(Rocks, Sedimentary)
(Teodorovich, G. I.)

SULEYMANOV, D.M.; BASHINDZHAGYAN, I.S.; SULTANOV, A.D., prof., red.;
BOGDATLISHVILI, D., red. izd-va; POGOSOV, V., tekhn. red.

[Physical and geological phenomena on the shores of the
Mingechaur Reservoir] Voprosy fiziko-geologicheskikh iavlenii na
beregakh Mingechaurskogo vodokhranilishcha. Baku, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1961. 141 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Mingechaur Reservoir Region—Geography)

SULEYMANOV,D.M., otv.red.; KULOSHVILI,I.S., otv.red.; POBEDONOSTSEV,N.M.,
otv.red.; LANGE,O.K., prof.glav.red.; ABRAMOVICH,M.V.,red.; AZIZBEKOV,
Sh.A.,red.; ALIYEV,A.G.,red.; ALIZADE,A.A.,red.; ALIZADE,K.A.,red.;
GORIN,V.A.,red.; KASHKAY,M.A.,red.; MEKHTIYEV,Sh.F.,red.; SULTANOV,
A.D.,red.; DOLGOV,V., red.izd-va;

[Geology of Azerbaijan; hydrogeology] Geologija Azerbaijdzhana; gidro-
geologija. Glav.red.O.K.Lange.Otv.red.D.M.Suleimanov, I.S.Kuloshvili i
N.M.Pobedonostsev. Baku,Izd-vo Akad.nauk Azerb.SSR, 1961. 357 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademija nauk Azerbaijdzhanskoy SSR, Baku. Institut geologii.
(Azerbaijan—Water, Underground)

ABDULLAYEV, G.K.; SULTANOV, A.D.

Reservoir properties of rocks of the lower Maikop in the Amirkhanly oil
field. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no. 3:213-218 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
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Density of clay earths of some areas of Azerbaijan. Dokl.AN
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1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR.
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SULTANOV, A.D.; SHIKHALIBEYLI, E. Sh.; MELIKOVA, A.I.

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of the Greater Caucasus in Azerbaijan. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSR 17
no.5:401-404 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Azerbaijan—Copper ores)

SULTANOV, A.D.

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Engrossing book ("The Earth and earthquakes" by A.A. Ali-zade.
Reviewed by A.D. Sultanov, S.G. Salaev). Azerb. nefti. khoz.
40 no. 3:48 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Earth) (Ali-zade, A.A.)

SULTANOV, A.D., akademik, red.; ALIYEV, A.G., red.; SEIDOV, A.G., dok. geol.-min. nauk, red.; TIL'MAN, A., red. izd-va; ISMAYLOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Lithology and Mineralogy of Sedimentary Rocks] Trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniia po voprosam mineralogii i petrografii osadochnykh porod. 3d, Baku, 1956. Baku, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1962. 265 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam mineralogii i petrografii osadochnykh porod. 3d, Baku, 1956. 2. Institut geologii Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Sultanov Seidov). 3. Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Sultanov). 4. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Aliyev).

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

SULTANOV, A.D.; SEIDOV, A.G

Clays of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments in Azerbaijan.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR Ser. geol.-geog. nauk nefti no.1:25-42
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SULTANOV, A.D.; GADIYEVA, T.M.

Mineralogical composition of black clays of the Apsheron
stage of the Apsheron Peninsula. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 18
no.2:53-58 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut geologii AN AzSSR.
(Apsheron Peninsula—Clay)

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SSR.Ser.geol.-geog.nauk i nefti no.3:73-82 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Duvannyy Island--Mud volcanoes)

SULTANOV, A.D.; ISMAYLOV, K.A.; SALAYEV, S.G.

Prospective Mesozoic, Paleogene, and Miocene structures of Azerbaijan as important potentialities in the development of prospecting. Izv. AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.geol.-geog.nauk i nefti no.4:69-78 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Azerbaijan—Prospecting)
(Azerbaijan—Petroleum geology)
(Azerbaijan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

SULTANOV, A.D.; ALIZADE, Z.M.

Lithology of Akchagyl sediments in the Dzhafarabad section of
Nukha District. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR Ser. geol.-geog. nauk i
nefti no. 5:69-72 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nukha District—Rocks, Sedimentary)

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[Hydrocarbon gases of Azerbaijan] Azerbaichanyň karbohidroken gazlary. Baký, Azerbaichen SSR Elmler Akadem. neshriaty, 1963. 45 p. [In Azerbaijani]
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SULTANOV, A.D.; ALIYEV, A.G.; AKAYEVA, V.P.; GADIYEVA, T.M.;
TEODOROVICH, G.I., red.; DOLGOV, V., red.izd-va; IBRAGIMOV,M.,
tekhn. red.

[Lithology of sediments in the Apsheronian stage of Azerbaijan]
Litologiya otlozhenii apsheroneskogo iarusca Azerbaidzhana. Baku,
Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1963. 249 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Azerbaijan—Rocks, Sedimentary)
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

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[Lithology and conditions of formation of the Quaternary
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(MIRA 17:4)

ALIKHANOV, A.N., glav. red.; AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A., otv. red.;
SULTANOV, A.D., otv. red.; ABRAMOVICH, M.V., red.;
ALIZADE, A.A., red.; ALIZADE, K.A., red.; KASHKAY,
M.A., red.; KHALILOV, A.G., red.

[Outline of the geology of Azerbaijan (dedicated to the
22nd Session of the International Geological Congress in
India)] Ocherki po geologii Azerbaidzhana (posviashchennye
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1. Akademiya nauk Azerbaidzhanskoy SSR, Baku.

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prof., red.

[Stratigraphy of Lower Cretaceous sediments in the south-
eastern extremity of the Greater Caucasus] Stratigrafiia
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Bol'shogo Kavkaza. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1965. 206 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR(for Sultanov, A.D.).

MAMEDALIYEV, A.M.; SULTAI.OV, A.D., red.

[Petrography and conditions governing the Sarmatian
sedimentation of western Azerbaijan] Petrografiia i
usloviia osadkonakopleniya sarmatskikh otlozhenii Zapad-
nogo Azerbaidzhana. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerbaidzh. SSR,
1965. 115 p. (MIRA 18:9)

IEVSEYEV, Ye.S. [translator]; SELIVERSTOV, Yu.S. [translator]; SULTANOV,
A.F., obshchiy red.; FETRUNKIN, Ye.N., red.; ARTEMOTOVA, Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[The Suez Canal (facts and documents); collection of articles]
Suezkii kanal (fakty i dokumenty); sbornik statei. Pod obshchey
red. A.F. Sultanova. Vstup.stat'ia M.F.Gataullina i G.S.Nikitinoi..
Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 240 p. Translated from the
Arabic.
(Suez Kanal)

SULTANOV, A. M.

"An Investigation of the Absorption of Ultrasonic Waves in Liquids
With Relaxation Within the Range of Experimentally Feasible Ultrasonic
Frequencies." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 11
Nov 54. (VM, 1 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

SULTANOV, A. and NOZDREV, V. F.

"Detection and Experimental Investigation of Two Regions of Anomalous Absorption of Ultrasound in Ethyl Acetate", a report presented at a conference of professors and teachers of the institutes of the Ministry of Education RSFSR and published in the "Application of Ultrasonics to the Investigation of Substances," Moscow, 1955.

VOZDRIV, V., SULTANOV, A.

Determination and study of two relaxation zones produced when ultrasonic waves pass through ethyl acetate. Dokl. AN SSSR 104 no.6:837-839 O '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut. Predstavлено akademikom V.V. Shuleykinym.
(Ultrasonic waves)

SULTANOV, A. M., BORNCSOV, U. N., NOZDREV, V. E. and SOBOLEV, V. S.

Acoustical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow

"Experimental Investigation of Relaxation Processes Arising When Ultrasonic Waves Pass through Liquids" paper presented at 2nd International Congress on Acoustics, Cambridge, Mass., 17-23 June 1956.

So: B-100200

USSR/Acoustics - Ultrasonics, J-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35564

Author: Bormosov, Yu. N., Nozdrev, V. F., Sobolev, V. D., Sultanov, A. M.

Institution: None

Title: Experimental Investigations of Relaxation Processes, Occurring Upon the Passage of Ultrasonic Waves Through Liquids

Original Periodical: Akust. zh., 1956, 2, No 2, 118-123

Abstract: Description of experimentally-observed relaxation processes in acetates and formates. The investigation was performed by pulse and optical methods at frequencies of 1 - 30 mc. In the temperature range from -40° to $+30^{\circ}$ several complete relaxation regions were observed in metal acetate, ethyl acetate, methyl formate, and ethyl formate. An investigation was made in ethyl acetate of the absorption of ultrasonic waves along the saturation line, including the critical region, and new relaxation phenomena were established and investigated. For each relaxation region a

Card 1/2

Abstract: Determination was made of the relaxation time and of the frequency, corresponding to the center of the relaxation; the specific heats, related to the internal and external degrees of freedom, and to the heat of activation, were determined.

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The possible mechanisms of the experimentally-established relaxation processes are discussed.

Card 2/2

KHALILOV, A.Kh.; SULTANOV, A.M.; SULTANOV, G.A.

Light filter transmission spectra. Trudy Inst.fiz.i mat. AN Azerb.SSR
8:91-99 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Light filters) (Spectrum analysis)

Sultanov, A. M.

USSR/Acoustics - Ultrasonics, J-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35576

Author: Sultanov, A. M.

Institution: Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Academy of Sciences
Azerbaijan SSR

Title: None

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN AzSSR, 1956, 12, No 4, 249-255; Azerbaijani resume

Abstract: Investigations were made in 2 homologs in a series of complex ethers of formic acid -- formates: methyl ethyl of formic acid and ethyl ether of formic acid -- in the range from -40° to $+40^{\circ}$, and at 7 frequencies from 3 to 30 mc. Analysis of the results shows a deviation from the square-law frequency dependence of the coefficient of absorption. The relaxation regions and their variations with temperature and frequency were determined. Based on the phenomenological relaxation theory, a qualitative explanation is given for certain fundamental experimentally-obtained facts.

Card 1/2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35576

Abstract: It is shown that the relaxation regions in the investigated liquids are caused by the relaxations of the volume viscosity.

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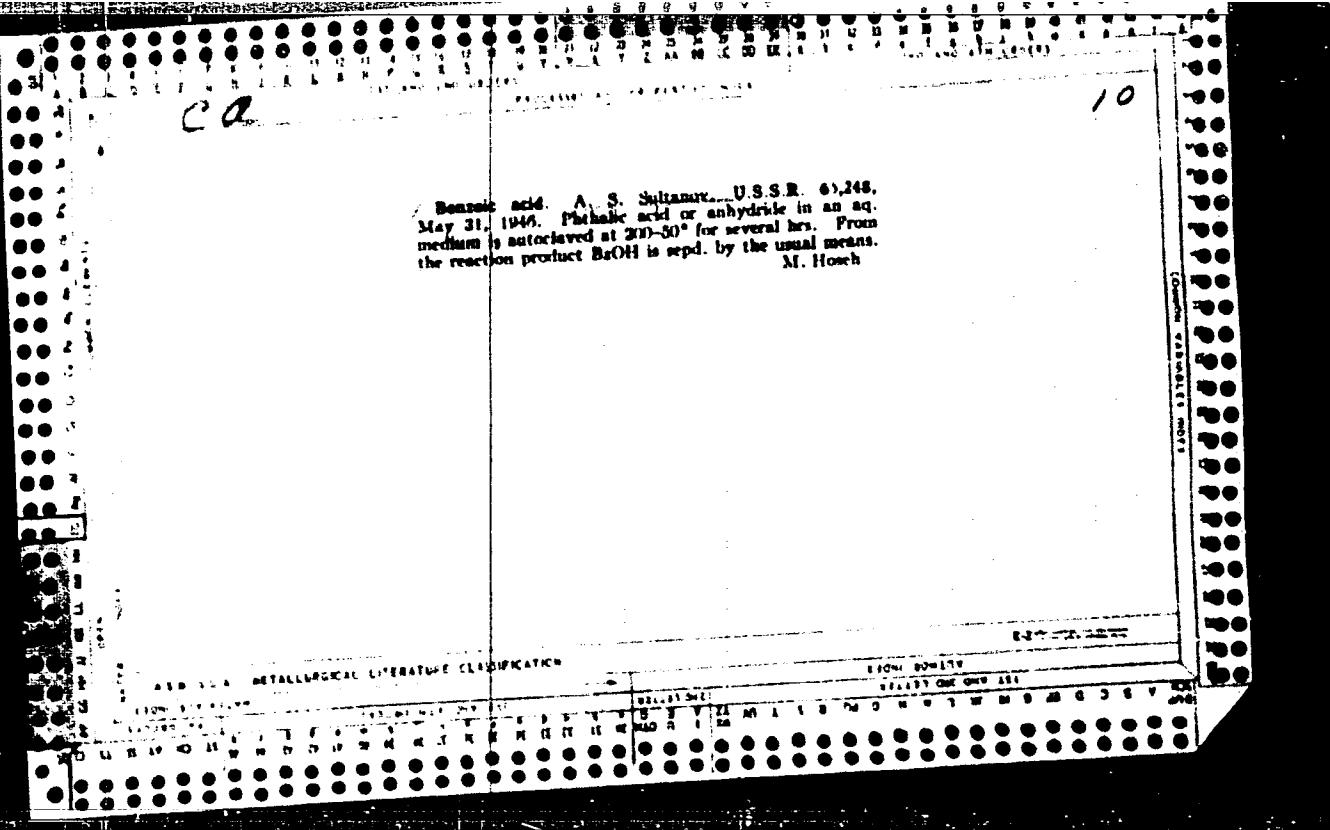
Card 2/2

SULTANOV, A.M.; KHALILOV, A.Kh.

Investigating the laws of luminescence attenuation of some poly-crystalline phosphors by means of the oscillographic method. Ixv.
AN Azerb. SSR Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk no.3:31-37 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Phosphors)

(Luminescence)



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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																																																																																			
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<p><i>87d</i></p> <p>Thermal splitting of opionic acid. I. P. Tskhvervanik and A. S. Sultanov (Minsk-Auton. State Univ.), J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 16, 1715-17 (1946). — The reaction was studied as a source of veratraldehyde. Narcotine (tech., 200 g.) was added to 3 l. 5% H_2SO_4, heated to 60° (tech., 200 g.) over 1.5 hrs., with concurrent addition of 100 g. MnO_2 over 1.5 hrs., with concurrent addition of 1.5 l. 10% H_2SO_4. The mist was boiled 8 hrs., treated with a satd. soln. of 25-30 g. $KMnO_4$, boiled 0.5 hr., and treated with 5 g. charcoal. After filtration and cooling 1.5 days, 63% opionic acid, m. 144-5°, was obtained. This was purified by soln. of 40 g. in 120 cc. 20% NH_4OH.</p>		<p>filtration, and treatment with 40 g. $CaCl_2$; after heating until soln., cooling, clarifying with charcoal, and filtration, pure opionic acid, m. 144°, was obtained on cooling and acidification with 10% HCl; 5 g. subjected to dry distns. gave 2 g. distillate which, after soln. in C_6H_6, washing with 5% $NaOH$, and evapg., gave 7.6% veratraldehyde, isolated as the semicarbazone, m. 175°; repetition of the distns. at 170° and 16-12 mm., gave 4 g. distillate contg. 0.6 g. veratraldehyde and 0.2 g. novamide. The results were improved by conducting the pyrolysis in the presence of Cu (Kahlbaum Cu bronze powder) in a small autoclave at 300-10° (20-8 atm. pressure) in benzene soln. The best result was obtained as follows: 80 g. opionic acid, 100 g. Cu, and 130 cc. C_6H_6 were heated to 200-10° 8 hrs., after which the mass was continuously extd. with C_6H_6 and veratraldehyde (b_p, n 133-42°) was fractionally distd. from the ext. in 60% yield. G. M. K.</p>																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>138-139 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">138-139</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">139-140</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">140-141</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">138-139</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">139-140</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">140-141</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">138-139</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">139-140</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">140-141</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr> <td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr> <td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr> <td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr> <td>49</td><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td></tr> <tr> <td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr> <td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td></tr> <tr> <td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td><td>71</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr> <td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td></tr> <tr> <td>79</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td></tr> <tr> <td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr> <td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td></tr> <tr> <td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td><td>101</td><td>102</td></tr> <tr> <td>103</td><td>104</td><td>105</td><td>106</td><td>107</td><td>108</td></tr> <tr> <td>109</td><td>110</td><td>111</td><td>112</td><td>113</td><td>114</td></tr> <tr> <td>115</td><td>116</td><td>117</td><td>118</td><td>119</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr> <td>121</td><td>122</td><td>123</td><td>124</td><td>125</td><td>126</td></tr> <tr> <td>127</td><td>128</td><td>129</td><td>130</td><td>131</td><td>132</td></tr> <tr> <td>133</td><td>134</td><td>135</td><td>136</td><td>137</td><td>138</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						138-139		139-140		140-141		138-139		139-140		140-141		138-139		139-140		140-141		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	6-27-37-38-39	
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Thermal decarboxylation of carbonylic acids. A. Schurmann, followed by alkin, of a proton and formation of Sultanguz, J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 16, 1833-44 (1946), the decarboxylation product. In electrolytic decarboxylation, the current data on thermal decarboxylation are presented, the discharged anion would change into CO_2 and a watered with 27 references. The ease of decarboxylation is reduced. α - $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (3 g.), in bronze (2 g.), and directly related to the strength of the acid involved, i.e., 23 cc. CaH_2 heated in an autoclave at 180° 4 hrs. (180°) in the stronger the acid, the more readily it loses CO_2 . This was found by exp. to be the decarboxylation temp. in this is substantiated by expts. with α , ω -, and ρ - $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$ -instances), yielded 90% PhNO_2 . Similarly, the α -isomer CO_2H , salicylic acid, and phthalic acid. However, un- α -gave 92% PhNO_2 at 238° and the ω -isomer 82% PhNO_2 . Explained contradictions were found in the $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ at 240° . Heating 3 g. α - $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ with 23 cc. H_2O series, in which deactivation could not be accomplished in an autoclave to 180° 5 hrs. gave 81% PhNO_2 , α - and to a measurable extent, and in the $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ which, in $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ can be decarboxylated without heat, although very weak, decarboxylated readily (except the lysine), the former gave on heating to 185° (final temp., which formed an anhydride). These contradictions are tentatively explained on the basis of the PhNH_2 , while the latter gave 75% diction, are tentatively explained on the basis of the PhNH_2 , after 4 hrs. at $187-210^\circ$; expts. conducted with limited data on changes of dissoin., consists of acids at recovery of the evolved CO_2 gave 97.7% recovery for the high temp.; thus, the const. of anthranilic and salt- α -isomer in 2 hrs at 180° and 81.8% for the ω -isomer in 2 cycle acids are known to rise between 18° and 45° , while hrs. at 180° (a little PhNH_2 was added to the acids to prevent the same temp. range). However, these temp. hrs. yielded H_2O vapor and an alk.-based residue, m. 323°, range) do not include the decarboxylation temp. (about which appears to be a partial anhydride (cf. Harbordt, Besides the usual metalic decarboxylation cata. Ann. 121, 240 (1922)). Salicylic acid (3 g.), 2 g. Cu lysine, H_2O may be classed in this group, also org. bases-bronze, and 23 cc. CaH_2 heated in an autoclave to 170° 3 which, similarly to water, tend to preserve the carboxylates, yielded 93% PhOH ; the acid decarboxylates alone It is in the common state. Certain substituents, such as O_2N , at 238° , while in the presence of PhNH_2 , this begins at NH_2 , may act catalytically as intramolecular catalysts, for the 170° phthalic acid loses H_2O but not CO_2 on heating above reason. The following mechanism details are given with PhNH_2 to 180° : PhNH_2 gives the same result as titrated. In decarboxylation, which is preceded by ionization for 1.5 hrs., yielding phthalic anhydride; phthalic dissoin., an electron deloedit is removed from the car. acid (1.4 g.) and 23 cc. H_2O gave after 6 hrs. at 235° 97% benzyl group, to an extent depending on the inductive BrOH , while heating 3 g. phthalic acid, 3 g. Cu bronze, effect of the substituent groups, simultaneously CO_2 and 23 cc. CHCl_3 4 hrs. at 180° gave 22% BrOH . Ch-

110 110 001 ALPHABETICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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OCTYL (12 g.) and 12 g. PbXII, gave on heating on a
water bath 85% CHCl_3 in 3 hrs. (I. S. Kostanoff)

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1. PMR, L. S.

"Oxidation of the Aromatic Compounds with Selenium Dioxide. I. Oxidation of the Aromatic Hydrocarbons," by A. S. Gultenov, V. M. Radchenko and N. M. Shcherbinin (p. 1072)

2. Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii) 1976, Volume 16, No. 12

SULTANOV, A. S.

25298. SULTANOV, A. S.

Okslenie aromaticheskikh soedineniy dvuokisbyu selena. Okslenie khlortoluolov.
Doklady Akad. Nauk UzSSR, No. 4, 1948, s. 10-14 - Rezymo Na Uzbek, Yaz.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

50-7400-45

Hydrogenation of glucose on deposited nickel catalyst.
I. P. Danilevskii and A. S. Sultanov, *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1953, No. 84, p. 117. *Izdat. Zhur., Khim.*, 1953, No. 6191.—Glucose was hydrogenated in aq. and aq.-alc. solns. under 50 atm. pressure at 50–120° with use of Ni catalysts in which the Ni content deposited on Al_2O_3 was varied along with Cr and Co. Highest degree of hydrogenation detd. by the yield of sorbitol was obtained at 120° in an aq.-alc. soln. on catalysts contg. Ni 5.3 and Cr 0.2%; under these conditions it amounted to 85%. Optimum pH value was 9.5. The activity of the catalyst was lowered by 8–10% from one expt. to another. M. Hesch

Rej. gen

SULTANOV, A. S.

Conditions affecting the quantitative effectiveness of
glucose and the durability of nickel-alumina catalyst.
A. S. Sultanov, O. B. Levenson, and V. A. Bessonova,
Voprosy Katalizika i Promst. Khim. P., 1953, No. 6, p. 144.
Russ. Chem. Rev., 1955, No. 4-5. — The catalyst lost
their effectiveness rapidly because in aq. soln. glucose had
weakly acid properties. The decline in the effectiveness of
Ni-Al catalyst was accelerated by the presence of traces of
acid, but even in weakly acidic medium, which is the most
propitious for hydrolysis of glucose, these catalysts had
to be reactivated periodically. A decrease in the activity of
Ni-Al catalyst in aq. medium is attributed to the carrying
away of active particles of the catalyst and to numerous products
formed during hydrogenation, covering the surface of
the catalyst. M. Hark

SOVIET UNION

USSR

The activity of a selected iron catalyst in hydrogenation reactions. In Kh. Freilikh, K. G. Rudnev, and A. S. Sultsev. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* No. 11, 1956 (Eng. translation).—See C.A. 49, 14043c.

H. L. H.

SULTANOV, A. S.

USSR/Chemistry	Catalysts
Card	: 1/1
Authors	: Freylin, L. Kh., Rudneva, K. G., and Sultanov, A. S.
Title	: Investigation of the activity of a skeleton iron catalyst in hydrogenation reactions
Periodical	: Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Khim. Nauk. 3, 511 - 516, May - June 1954
Abstract	: The activity of a skeleton iron catalyst, in hydrogenation reaction, was investigated. Considerable activity of this catalyst was established during hydrogenation reactions at 20° and normal pressure. Information is given on the activity of the iron catalyst during the hydrogenation of an ethylene bond as compared with the activity of a skeleton nickel catalyst. The rates of hydrogenation of compounds containing a ternary bond and compounds containing the ethylene bond, are discussed. Five references: 2 USSR, 1 German, 2 English. Table, graphs.
Institution	: Acad. of Sc. USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of Org. Chemistry
Submitted	: April 29, 1953